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1. On 15 April 1952, immediately after a Nationalist plane dropped leaflets over Haimen (121-25, 28-43), Communist soldiers closed all streets to traffic, checked pedestrians to determine whether or not they retained copies of the leaflets, and announced that the plane had also dropped bacteria. The populace thought these leaflets were dropped as a prelude to a Nationalist attack.
2. In mid-April K'annmen Harbor (121-16, 28-06) was closed because fishermen in the Communist area were receiving safe fishing permits from three guerrilla motor junks which patrolled the waters near Wenchou (120-38, 28-01); and because the Communists believed that military action would soon be started in this area.
3. On 16 April NI Ta-ch'eng (0242/1129/2052), chief of the T'aihu (120- , 31-) Administration Office, summoned all hsiang chiefs under his jurisdiction to a meeting at Tungshanchen (2639/1472/6966).¹ The following decisions were made at the meeting:

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- a. To set up a fishermen's affairs administration office in order to strengthen control over fishing boats.
 - b. To place one militia squad on active duty in each hsiang to supplement the public security forces in the reconnaissance of guerrilla activities.
 - c. To establish a telegraph communications network among the villages and districts. The equipment for this network will be supplied by the Wuhsing (120-06, 30-53) and Wuchiang (120-38, 31-10) governments.
4. In April Japanese fishing boats were often seen in the waters around Yushan (122-12, 28-52).
 5. In 1952 military and political training was required in all schools above junior middle schools in the Shanghai area. Students who did not pass these courses were not permitted to continue their studies. Physically fit females were also required to take the military training course. Other female students were required to take a nursery course.
 6. Medical personnel were obtaining 5 cc of blood from each student in the Shanghai middle schools for blood tests.
- 25X1 [] 7. In early 1952, in response to an appeal from the government to increase production, university authorities in Nanking and Shanghai established an industrial production unit and an agricultural production unit among the students. The students were divided into departments which took turns at working two afternoons each week. Students in the agricultural units were from the literature and law departments, and those in the industrial units were from the engineering departments. Teachers participated in both types of units.
1. [] Comment. Possibly Houshanchen (120-22, 31-05) is intended.
- 25X1A [] Comment. [] earlier activities against guerrillas in the T'aihu area.

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